

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 7, 1877.

THE ELECTORAL COMMISSION.

On Thursday last, this momentous body commenced its duties, being present at the beginning of the open court in the Hall of the House of Representatives at Washington. So early in its proceedings we are unable to furnish any satisfactory information to our readers; much less are we willing to speculate upon the result.

The count on Thursday progressed without objection until the vote of Florida was reached, when three sets of certificates were presented, one signed by Gov. Stearns which recognized the Hayes electors, one for the Tilden electors, and a third, the certified proceedings of the Board of Canvassers authorized by the Legislature of Florida. Both Houses then retired to their respective Chambers to consider the objections, and the question goes to the High Commission.

If a decision is pronounced in favor of the Tilden electors, then the future work will be easy, for Tilden having then a majority of the whole electoral vote, there will be no occasion to contest other states. If, however, Hayes receives that vote, then Louisiana will present the next battle ground.

As the case of that State now stands, there would seem to be no difficulty in disposing of it to our satisfaction, for on the testimony of Wells's confidential friends, that worthy admitted a majority for the Tilden electors while he set himself to work to do away with for a consideration of one million of dollars.

NEGRO COLONIZATION.

Negro politicians seem particularly unhappy since the democratic victory in this State last November. They fear their consequence is gone, and look to a future when their importance as a controlling political power will not be recognized. While affecting great friendliness to the whites, at the same time they affect great distrust of them. The sovereign cure for all their woes presents itself to their minds in the shape of a grand exodus from among the whites; a vast scheme of colonization to some unoccupied region in the vast plains of the West, where they will not be jostled out of the paths of progress by the jealous vigor of the superior race and where they will reach that sublime elevation abolition poets and statesmen have predicted as their due and their destiny.

This is the view of the negro politicians, and the memorials and resolutions introduced into the Legislature, looking for Congressional aid in this grand enterprise are without number.

The rank and file do not seem to imbibe the lofty spirit of their leaders. They want to stay at home. A night or two ago, a meeting held at Metropolitan Hall, in the City of Raleigh, to bring the scheme before the colored public, had an unhappy career. One speaker was heard with impatience; the second was not allowed to speak at all.

The rank and file act upon their instincts. Negro colonization has always been, and always will be a terror. Hayti and Liberia, free negro states, are to them fearful places of exile. They are going to stay where they were born and bred. And though a large proportion of the whites believe the country would be better without the negro, and though radical northern politicians may begin to devise ways to get rid of the negro since his vote cannot always be counted on, the destiny of the negro is to be fulfilled on the soil where he was born. He will not leave the country.

Logan Harris, Solicitor of the Sixth Judicial District, arraigned before a Legislative Committee on charges of malfeasance in office, has concluded under the results of a most searching investigation to resign. He tendered his resignation to the Governor, and his Excellency will probably accept it. The alternative is an impeachment and a conviction, which last is ruin to a young man of many good qualities, and who may possibly be brought to a halt in his evil courses. The ends of justice may be accomplished by getting rid of an unfaithful officer as well as by the decision of an impeachment Court, the proceedings of which are slow and costly. Still, if necessary, we would not interpose the plea of time and expense to bring a bad officer to punishment, if that were the only mode left to protect the people, and to subdue the insolence of official crime.

At our latest advice, the action of the Grand Conference has not advanced beyond the Florida case. That is under advisement now. O'Connor, Trumbull, Black and Carpenter as counsel for the Democratic side, and Evans, Stoughton and Stanley Matthews of the Republican side.

U. S. SUPREME COURT.

Since the glorious early days of our Republic, when talent and learning found their reward irrespective of politics, and when James Freese and Alfred Moore shared that august tribunal with their scholarly learning and shining character, North Carolina has had no representation there. Not for want of talent, or learning, or virtue, for she has continued to be prolific in all those requirements of the supreme arbiter of a nation's welfare. She has produced abundantly such men as Gaston and Rufus and Daniel, the distinguished ornaments of our own Supreme Court, and who might have been transferred, to the honor and advantage of the nation, to a higher tribunal.

The recent election of Judge Davis to the Senate of the United States and the narrow escape we have made of finding an exception to our foregoing statement by the succession of Thomas Settle to the vacancy, brings the subject to our thoughts. Recalling Judge Settle, we think it time that North Carolina should have real consideration. It is time that her talent, her learning and her integrity should be recognized as it was by Jefferson and Adams. We have still the abundant material.

We possibly anticipate the judgment of the Commission when we assume that it will be pronounced in favor of Tilden. It may be otherwise, and as we are now committed to the decision whatever it may be, we will utter no complaint. But assuming that Tilden will be the choice, and that in his selections to make original appointments or fill vacancies, he will be governed by his usual sagacity, we beg leave to suggest a successor to David Davis of Illinois. Let it be JOSEPH B. BATCHELOR of North Carolina.

Mr. Batchelor is no stranger to the people of North Carolina. He was Attorney General of the State at one time, and distinguished himself by professional ability. He has been no aspirant for office, and has devoted his time to adding to his store of learning, and now stands confessedly one of the best lawyers in the State, with strong grasp of ideas, quick and clear apprehension, lucid in statement, with judgment well balanced, of integrity unimpeachable, and of impartiality unquestionable, this latter characteristic having brought him more frequently than any man we know to the duties and responsibility of arbitration in different quarters.

He is in the very prime and vigor of mental and physical power, with enough of age to satisfy the gravity of the bench; with enough of youth to ensure the vigorous performance of his duties.

And for him we ask that consideration which is due to him for his own worth, and to his State for its long neglected claims.

APPOINTMENT OF GEN. COX.

As we confidently expected, Governor Vance on Wednesday last issued his commission to this gentleman as Judge of the sixth Judicial District. Under the late act of the Legislature providing for the rotation of Judges, the new Judge will ride the circuit of the 7th District, Judge Kerr taking the 8th.

We are sincerely rejoiced at the appointment of the new incumbent, for he is in all respects worthy of it, and the people can be assured of a fair adjudication upon their interests as well as a fearless administration of justice.

The Washington Union thus concludes an editorial on the electoral bill: "This language shows beyond cavil that the whole reluctance of Mr. Hayes has been upon being counted in by the President of the Senate upon such papers as he should decide were the certificates that came from the electors of the States, not being bound to open the certificates from pretended authority." The overwhelming response of the country for this bill is, therefore, decisive against the Radical conspiracy. The fact that the bill is favored despite of the objection that it overrides the Constitutional power of the House makes their action only the more emphatic. It was enough that the people saw that the conspirator, were in earnest in opposing the measures, and declaring that it cuts up essentially the returning board programme to count in the defeated candidates by the President of the Senate to make them give it an enthusiastic welcome.

We have never doubted that the people would take some occasion to pronounce unmistakably against the conspiracy. This bill presented the occasion, and they have spoken—not to approve the details or method of the bill—not one in ten thousand has examined it—but to approve its object to put down the conspiracy to install a defeated candidate.

Navigation on the Mississippi was suspended for 59 days by the ice. It is now free, the ice having quietly broken up.

The Florida Legislature has passed a bill to pay the Democratic Presidential electors.

THE BILL TO ESTABLISH COUNTY GOVERNMENT.

A bill with the above title passed the Senate on Saturday last, and goes to the House this week, and will probably pass without material change. We submit the following brief synopsis of its provisions:

Sec. 1. Declares that every county is a body politic and corporate with the powers prescribed by statute, and those occasionally imposed by law and no other.

Sec. 2. Directs that the Treasurer, Register of Deeds and Surveyor shall be elected biennially by the qualified voters of the county, in the same mode as prescribed for members of Assembly.

Sec. 3. Each County shall be divided into townships; the townships now established to be continued, under their present boundaries unless changed by law.

Sec. 4. Justices of the Peace to be elected by the General Assembly, at its present Session, the Legislature shall elect three Justices for each township to be divided into three chaises who shall hold their offices for two, four and six years respectively; but the successors of each class as its term expires, shall be elected by the General Assembly for six years. In addition to these, one Justice shall be elected for each township in which any city or incorporated town is situated, and also one for every one thousand inhabitants, to hold office for six years. The Justices to be commissioned by the Governor. The terms of those elected by the present session, to begin after the expiration of the terms of those now in office.

Sec. 5. Provides that the Justices of the Peace for each county shall meet on the 1st Monday in August 1878, and on the 1st Monday of August every two years thereafter shall meet at the Court House, and, a majority being present, shall proceed to the election of three and not more than five persons to be chosen from the body of the County, including Justices of the Peace, to be styled the Board of Commissioners for the County of — to hold office for two years or until their successors shall be elected and qualified. Those elected on the 1st Monday in August 1878 shall enter upon their duties after the expiration of the term of the Board now in office shall expire. To qualify before the Clerk of the Superior Court.

Sec. 6. The Board of Commissioners selected to exercise the powers vested in the Board now existing, and also those voted by the Board of Trustees of the several Counties, except as may hereafter be prescribed by law.

The Register of Deeds to be Clerk ex-officio of the Board of Commissioners.

Sec. 7. The Board of Commissioners shall not have power to levy taxes to purchase real property, or to remove or designate new sites for county buildings, to construct or repair bridges, the cost whereof may exceed \$2000; to borrow money for necessary expenses of the county without the concurrence of the Justices of the Peace sitting with them, and for the purposes embraced in this proviso. The Justices of the Peace shall meet with the Board of Commissioners on the 1st Monday in August 1878 and annually thereafter, but shall receive no compensation for such service.

Sec. 8. The provisions of Art. 7 of the Constitution, except those contained in section 7, 9, and 13, inconsistent with this act are abrogated and the sections above are hereby substituted.

The Richmond Whig says: That Gov. Tilden has been duly elected we have not the least question and we have never for one moment doubted but that he would be inaugurated and recognized on the 5th of March as the chief magistrate of the country. While such is our individual opinion and while a different result would, in our judgment, be greatly to be deplored, still if the committee, composed of five Democrats and five Republicans (five Senators and five members of the House of Representatives) and the five associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, who are presumed to have no political bias in passing upon questions of law or fact, should reach the conclusion that Hayes has been legally elected, we shall respectfully bow to their decision, content with a verdict that we shall esteem a fair and impartial one. Great as would be the calamity of continuing the Government in the hands of the Republican party, it would be of trivial importance if fairly elected, as compared with the inauguration of a President, whether Democrat or Republican, whose election had been compassed by fraud and illegitimate means. It is the honest course we have ever contended for, and now that this is guaranteed it is a matter of less moment whether it be Tilden or Hayes who enters the White House as the successor to Gen. Grant.

Capt. R. A. Shotwell has severed his connection with the Southern Home, and will probably start a Journal of his own in Charlotte.

Samuel A. Ashe, Esq., the active and able Secretary of the State Executive Committee has been appointed Chairman of the Committee on account General Tax, elevated to the bench. Mr. Ashe has an interest in a retiring, an intelligent, and an all-penetrating and a real that is undragging, and we gladly hail him as our Chief Clerk in the important party organization of the Democratic fold.

The Baltimore Gazette says, Wells was willing to make a fair return of Louisiana's vote if the Democrats would give him a million dollars. The Democrats wouldn't do it. How much did the other side pay for the fraudulent returns?

We will give an abstract next week of the bill providing for a Court of Common Pleas in each county of the State.

Judge Cox begins his first service at Randolph Court this week, the Spring term opening there.

McDonald, of whiskey fraud notoriety, has been pardoned by Grant.

Washington, D. C. Feb. 1.—The Committee on privileges and powers of the House examined Maddox who had asked time to allow Governor Wells to make a full statement, but not having done so Maddox was willing to answer. The night before Wells wrote the letter to the witness, witness had communicated with Wells. Wells requested that witness should go to Washington and explain the situation. The letter was addressed to Senator West, but was not delivered. Governor Wells said, his life was in danger, as he had a very difficult job on hand, and did not know how he could get through with it. Wells said he would like to serve his party in making a return for Hayes, but he would not take the risk unless paid for it. Wells said the Democratic majority was very large, and too much for him to handle and he did not know what to commence throwing out; and the probability was that he would have to throw out the vote of New Orleans, on the ground witness thought of necessity, Wells asked witness to go to Washington and secure the protection of influential men for him, and whether he could not get the required money to satisfy him. Wells said he ought to have a million dollars. Witness showed to the President and Secretary of War two letters addressed to witness by Wells, and told the Secretary that Wells wanted money, but the Secretary declined to have anything to do with the matter. The programme was that the vacancy should be filled, and Governor Wells resign in anger on that account. It was understood between witness and Wells if the Representatives at Washington failed to bring money, witness should open negotiations elsewhere. The word held in the dispatch to Wells from witness, meant he should hold the returns so as to make them available at will. The first negotiations failed. Wells stated to witness that he wanted for himself at least \$200,000, and a smaller sum for the duties on the board. After his return to New Orleans witness received a dispatch from Col. Pickett saying that the negotiations had failed. When Governor Wells suggested that witness should endeavor to make some arrangement with the Democrats. Witness made the effort in that direction, but failed. The idea of witness was from what Gov. Wells said: that he would throw out the vote to the best advantage in order to produce certain results, which would depend on circumstances. Wells' letter to West, which was not delivered, and yet sealed, witness promised to deliver to-morrow morning.

A great crowd is gathering in Washington to witness the counting of the electoral vote. The hotels are full, and every train brings accessions to the throng of sight-seers. Many will doubtless wait over for the inauguration ceremony in March, so that the capital bids fair to present a lively aspect during the ensuing month. Mr. Randall says he is going to enforce the rules strictly pending the discussion of the Presidential question. Application was made to him to lay for passes for the galleries during the counting of the vote, but he refused to grant any. This was a Democratic house, he said, and first come first served. Those who wanted seats would have to come and engage themselves. The evidence gradually developed in the Louisiana case leaves the Republicans no other position to occupy than this: There was no intimidation; the Democrats carried the State; the Returning Board has been convicted of frauds numberless and notorious; but it is the Returning Board, and any injustice it may have committed was legal. It may not cost such men as John Sherman or Oliver P. Morton many quarts to stomach this, and as for Mr. Hayes, he can hardly be blamed for being very blind to the arithmetical eccentricities of Mr. J. Madison Wells, but fancy Mr. Evans' disgust when he is handed his brief and desired to frame an argument stating from this position.—New York World.

The following specimen of Secretary Fish's generosity is vouched for by the Washington correspondent of the Boston Herald: "During the campaign the tax-gatherers employed by the National Committee, after making their collections in other departments, descended upon the State Department and sought to levy contributions there in their accustomed way. They were met at the threshold by the authority of the Secretary of State, who demanded to know what they were about. They told him what they wanted to do. Mr. Fish replied that this could not be done in his department. He asked the agent how much they had expected to collect in his department. The agent replied that two per cent. of the salaries of the

clerks in the department would amount to about \$5,000, and that was the sum he wanted. Mr. Fish thereupon drew check for \$5,000 upon his own private bank account to the order of the National Committee, and sent the agent away without receiving a clerk. This is one of the reasons why a position in the State Department is preferable to a position anywhere else under the Government. The clerks in that department have never been assessed.

Washington, Feb. 1.—In the Senate Mr. Robertson, of South Carolina, presented resolutions which he said were adopted at a mass meeting of white and colored citizens at Barnwell Court House, S. C. on the 13th of January. He asked that they be read and referred to committee on privileges and elections.

The Chief Clerk read the resolutions as follows:

Resolved, That the seven hundred colored voters who snatched the names in the Democratic clubs and the one hundred and twenty-five who cast their ballots for Gen. Wade Hampton and the candidates of his ticket did so to secure to their native State honest government and to free her from the thieving government under which she had so long suffered from corrupt carpet-baggers and infamous scoundrels.

Mr. Sargent, of California, interrupting, said he objected to further reading of the resolutions, as they were not couched in respectful language.

A sharp debate followed, after which Mr. Sargent, at the request of Mr. Patterson, of South Carolina, withdrew his objection, and the reading of the resolutions was continued. They deny that there was intimidation on the part of the whites towards the blacks and support the Hampton government. The resolutions were then referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Mr. Sanbury, of Delaware, presented a very lengthy printed petition, signed by the bankers, merchants, clergymen and others of New Orleans, in regard to affairs in Louisiana, in which the Kellogg government is charged with incompetency, and they appeal to the country not to believe the statements of fraud and violence charged against the people of Louisiana.

A CARD.

Those who are suffering from the effects and indications of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of memory, etc., will find a recipe that will cure you, FISH'S CHAMBERLAIN'S REMEDY, which was discovered by a physician in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. JOSEPH T. TIMMAN, Station D. Hillsboro, N. C.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the present General Assembly by the Board of Commissioners of the Town of Hillsboro for permission to sell or lease the Hillsboro, Male Academy.

C. C. TAYLOR, Town Clerk.

SEEDS. PLANTS! -BULBS-

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A. W. GRAHAM, Attorney at Law.

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PRACTICES in the counties of Orange, Alamance, Person, Chatham and Granville. Claims collected in any part of the State.

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IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS.

Groceries and Liquors,

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OF RALEIGH, N. C.

Insures Dwellings, Stores, Merchandise and all classes of Insurable Property.

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Loss or Damage by Fire, on the most Favorable Terms.

ITS Stockholders are gentlemen interested in building up North Carolina Institutions, and among them are many of the prominent business and financial men of the State.

All Losses Promptly Adjusted and Paid.

This Company has, already, during the two years of its existence, paid a large amount of losses, yet its assets are steadily increasing.

It appeals with confidence to the Insurers of property in North Carolina.

Encourage Home Institutions.

R. H. BATTLE, Jr., President, O. B. ROOF, Vice President, SEATON GALE, Sec'y, P. COWPER, Supervisor, HAMILTON & GAWAN, Local Agents, Hillsboro, N. C.



Dr. D. A. Robertson, Surgeon-Dentist.

Office up stairs in Berry's brick building, as heretofore.

WILL continue to visit Chapel Hill on the fourth Tuesday of every month. And spend the fourth week of each month at his office in Hillsboro, and will remain the following week if necessary.

Owing to the great scarcity of money, prices have been reduced to the same they were before the war.

Orders for work Charles M. Parks will be promptly attended to. March 4 ly.

John H. Tyler & Co., Successors to MITCHELL AND TYLER.

1005 Main Street, RICHMOND, VA.

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Plated Ware.

GOLD AND SILVER SPECTACLES, WATCHES REPAIRED in the best manner.

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Prompt attention paid to Orders by mail or otherwise. Tel. 2117.

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A new and first class Hotel, furnished in 1876 equal to any in the United States. The Proprietor has secured the traveling public.

Charges reduced to \$2.00 and \$3.00 per day, according to size and location of Room—with uniformity in every other respect.

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SPAPLE DRY GOODS, FERTILIZERS, &c.

R. W. LAWSON & CO., old stand, MAIN STREET, DANVILLE, VIRGINIA.

Oct 4 ly.

THOS. McCULLY, GEM SALOON.

Craighead Street (Near Main), Danville, Va.

KEEPS supplied with FISH, OYSTERS and GAME (in season), and can serve them in any manner in his Restaurant. Bar well stocked with choice Liquors, Cigars and the best brands of Cigars.

BILLIARD TABLE, Up stairs, contains 100 ft. of Billiard cloth, and is fitted by Geo. A. Cell Sold.

Oct 4 3m.

A. L. Ellett & Co., IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN DRY GOODS, NOTIONS.

No. 8, 10 and 12th St., RICHMOND, VA.

OFFER to the Merchants of the South, the LARGEST and CHEAPEST assortment of GOODS they have ever been able to offer to the trade.

Oct 4 3m.

A PROCLAMATION.

BY THE GOVERNOR.

\$200 REWARD.

Executive Department, Raleigh, January 22, 1877.

WHEREAS, Official information has been received at this Department that GEORGE LLOYD, late of the county of Orange, stands charged with the murder of William A. Thompson, and whereas, it appears that the said George Lloyd has fled the State, or so concealed himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him.

Now, therefore, I, Zebulon B. Vance, Governor of the State of North Carolina, by virtue of authority in me vested by law, do hereby proclaim and offer a reward of Ten thousand dollars for the apprehension and delivery of the said George Lloyd to the Sheriff of Orange county, at the Court House in Hillsboro, and I do enjoin all officers of the State and all citizens to assist in bringing said criminal to justice.

Done at the City of Raleigh, the first day of January, 1877, and in the hundred and first year of American Independence.

ZEBULON B. VANCE, By the Governor: DAVID M. VANCE, Private Secretary.

DESCRIPTION: George Lloyd is about twenty-two years old, five feet ten inches high, has light complexion, fair hair and reddish whiskers and mustache, and blue eyes. He weighs about one hundred and fifty pounds.

Jan. 30 7m.

HILLSBORO MILITARY ACADEMY.

HILLSBORO, N. C.

THE ACADEMY SESSION WITH CLASSICAL & MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL, Commences Jan. 15th 1877.

For circulars apply to the Principals, HAMILTON & MORSON, Jan. 3 11.

